

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
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BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

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The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

LADIES FASHIONABLE STORE,
DAVID LOGAN & Co.
RESPECTFULLY INFORM THEY HAVE OPENED (NEXT THE BRANCH BANK) A LADIES STORE, ON THE PLAN OF LONDON & PHILADELPHIA. THE STORE TO CONSIST OF NEW FASHIONABLE & ELEGANT ARTICLES IN THE LADIES LINE.

Bonnets
Dress Turbans
Caps
Beeds
Combs
Muslins
Cambrics
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Linen
Lenoes
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Lutestrings
Feeling
Persians
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Silk, Madras,
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Handkerchiefs
Fancy Prints
Silk & Cotton Stockings
Silk and Kid Gloves
Kid and Moccoco
Shoes
Jewellery
Cotton Balls
Sampler worsted
(China, &c. &c.)

All the above articles being laid in for cash will be sold upon moderate terms, and from the arrangements made, Mrs. LOGAN will have the earliest fashions in the Millinery line.
Lexington, May 11th, 1811.

TO COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS

E. WOODRUFF,
MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON,
HAS JUST RECEIVED AN INVOICE OF
GOODS

From Philadelphia, consisting of
300 lb. Oil Vitriol,
5 cwt. Copperas,
40 lb. French Verdigris,
3 lb. Chinese Vermillion,
20 lb. Prussian Blue,
4 Keg White Lead,
1 bbl. Dry White Lead,
1 Keg Red Lead,
1 bbl. Spirits of Turpentine,
1 Keg Paris White,
1 Cask Whiting,
2 bbl. Flour of Sulphur,
2 Cask Glauber Salts,
30 lb. Sul Ammoniac,
Togeth with an assortment of the most useful DRUGS, all of which he will sell at a very reduced price for cash.
N. B. The first articles are well worth the notice of Painters and Hatters.

June 10th, 1811.
STATE OF KENTUCKY,
JESSAMINE CIRCUIT Court:
APRIL TERM 1811.
JOSHUA RUCKER, Compt.
against,
THOMAS ARLISON &c.
JOHN SMITH, defts.
This day came the complaint by his counsel, and the defendant John Smith having failed to appear, and answer to the complainant's bill, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is ordered that he do appear on the 1st day of our next July term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed against him.—And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper of this commonwealth according to law.
A Copy attest,
LESLIE Z. COMBS, D. C. J. C. C.

SILVER PLATING.
I. WOODRUFF & Co.
HAVE just received from Philadelphia and New-York, a fresh supply of various articles of Plated Ware and Carriage Furniture. Coach makers, saddle and harness makers, can be furnished with every article in their line, upon more accommodating terms than through any other medium whatever—they have on hand, of the best quality,
Carriage springs of every kind,
Coach Lace, Fringe, &c.
Plated Mounting for Coaches and Gigs,
Bridle bits, Stirrup leathers &c. assorted,
Saddlers and country merchants can be supplied with plated Heads and Cantels, Busses, Buckles, &c. by wholesale, upon better terms than they can be imported.
The plating business as usual, is carried on extensively at the former stand, opposite the Branch Bank. Bridle bits, stirrup leathers &c. plated.—
Lexington, April 8, 1811.

OAK BARK.
THE highest price in Cash will be given for thirty or forty Cans of
BLACK OAK BARK.
Delivered at my Tanyard in Lexington.
B. TEISEH.
June 3, 1811.

THE SUBSCRIBER
WISHES TO EMPLOY TWO OR THREE
JOURNEYMEN
TO THE CARPENTER'S BUSINESS.
By immediate application, they will meet with encouragement.
J. W. BRAND.
Versailles, June 17th, 1811.
N. B. One or two APPRENTICES, will be taken to the above business.

Mr. GILES' SPEECH
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, ON THE MOTION TO STRIKE OUT THE FIRST SECTION OF THE BANK BILL.
(Continued.)

I will now proceed to some other arguments of the gentleman. He observed that the bank law had been in existence for twenty years, during which time there had been an acquiescence in the law. I concur in that opinion. I do consider that all the instances presented by the gentleman; to wit: authorizing the bank to lend money;—the extension of its right of establishing branches to New-Orleans in 1804; and also the act to punish counterfeiting bank paper in 1807, ought to be considered as acts of acquiescence by the government in the constitutionality of that law.

I have given the most respectful attention to the arguments used by the opposers of the bill to account for this acquiescence, and to obviate the reasoning drawn from it by its friends; and whilst I give the gentlemen in opposition great credit for the ingenuity of the argument, I cannot concur in the reasoning upon which it is founded. I understand it to be bottomed upon the idea, that the bank law was in the nature of a contract; and that under its influence, private rights became vested in individuals; and that therefore, the government was bound to carry it into effect, and that a refusal to have done so, or the repeal of the act would have been a violation of good faith, &c. &c. The honorable gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Anderson) observed, that the republican administration, viewing this law in the nature of a contract from a sacred regard to the preservation of good faith, passed these several acquiescing laws, &c. The observation of the gentleman, so far as it respected the manifestations of good faith on the part of the republicans, was certainly both just and pertinent. The republicans, have certainly fulfilled with the most scrupulous fidelity, all the public engagements of their predecessors as well as their own; yet I do not believe that these several acquiescing laws were passed under the pressure of any obligation for the preservation of good faith.

I concur with the honorable gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Crawford) in the conclusions he drew against this argument of the imperious obligation due to contracts under the influence of this law; but not precisely for the reasons he assigned for them. The gentleman observed, that it was essential in the formation of contracts that there should be parties, and a consideration. That under the bank law there was not sufficient consideration for the formation of a contract. In this I am inclined to think the gentleman is mistaken. I presume the mistake has arisen from an inattention to the circumstances under which the law was passed—under the terms of the law, there were facilities given to the United States by the bank of very considerable value. The bonus given was certainly a sufficient consideration to make the contract binding on the part of the United States. But I have several objections to this argument urged against the bill; in the first place, parties, and a consideration, are not only essential to the formation of a contract but parties capable of contracting. If the bank law be unconstitutional, then it cannot, as I conceive, give a constitutional capacity to the artificial person created by it to contract. An unconstitutional corporation has no more a constitutional or legal capacity to contract than a married woman or even an idiot; each equally laboring under legal disabilities. The argument, therefore, which is used to shew, that the bank law is unconstitutional, and at the same time gave a constitutional capacity to an artificial person to contract, appears to me to be in the nature of a *fecio de se*, it destroys itself. Hence I conclude, that if the law be unconstitutional in itself, it cannot confer on an artificial person a legal capacity to contract; and that any contract made under its influence, would be void for the want of that legal capacity. In the next place, if it be urged that Congress is bound to carry into effect all contracts in which individual rights or interests are concerned; then Congress may in this way derive to itself all the powers it may want for an object, instead of getting them by the shorter route of the assumption under the terms common defence and general welfare; and in a much more inexceptionable mode; because it may not only thus acquire any power whatever; but may also acquire it in perpetuity. Hence it appears to me that if gentlemen should succeed in establishing this argument, they would lose more by limiting the powers of Congress to the enumerations of the constitution. In fact that argument would be rendered worse than nugatory by this admission.

But I have a third objection to this argument of the obligation of the contract more formidable than either of the preceding. It appears to me to be an argument against a fact. I know it is so, as it respects myself. I have been present when most of these acquiescing laws have been passed, and I have no recollection of having been influenced in the votes I gave in their favor by a view of the sacred obligations due to contracts; nor do I recollect to have heard this expedient reason used by any gentleman at the time of passing these several laws. In fact at the time of passing the law for punishing counterfeiting the bills of the bank

of the United States, I recollect no other consideration operating on me, than the information, that certain unprincipled individuals were counterfeiting bills in general circulation, to the great injury of the honest part of the community. I thought such conduct ought to be suppressed, and therefore voted for punishing all who should be engaged in it without much attention to the constitutional question respecting the bank law. I cannot, without some violation to my feelings, agree to have any of my public conduct propped up by an afterthought, nor by any other considerations, than those which operated at the time. These remarks, however, will certainly not apply to those gentlemen who voted under the suggestion of impressions. The general principle operating with me, was this—that all laws passed by Congress must be considered as constitutional until they are repealed. Their unconstitutionality is a good reason, and the best reason, for their repeal; but so long as they remain in the statute book unrepealed they must be considered constitutional, and in my judgment no tribunal on earth can question their validity; nor can I admit, that they are subject to the censorial power claimed by the judiciary. I am, therefore, disposed to admit the acquiescence in the bank law, and to give the gentlemen in favor of renewal all the advantage of the precedents quoted by them for that object, considered under all the circumstances of the case; and to what do they amount? Will they go so far as to preclude the present Congress from exercising its found discretion upon the constitutional question, when brought directly to its consideration? and when at the time of the several precedents quoted it was only collaterally or incidentally considered, if considered at all? Certainly not—and if in exercising the right of reviewing the constitution, the present Congress should be convinced, that a former Congress had exceeded its limits; is it not bound by every conscientious consideration to correct the error, and to bring the laws within its wholesome provisions? It appears to me not only to be the right, but the indispensable duty of Congress to do so.

I will now proceed to animadvert upon some important observations made by two gentlemen upon the right of the legislatures of the respective States to instruct the Senators of the United States.

Acting, as I now act, Mr. President, under the influence of instructions from the Legislature of the State I have the honor to represent, I feel myself imperiously called upon to notice some observations, which fell from the hon. gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Crawford), and the hon. gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Leib) in relation to that subject.

The hon. gentleman from Georgia (Mr. C.) feelingly complains of the tendency of instructions from the great states, to embarrass the proceedings of this government, by giving an undue bias to the deliberations, and restraining the free exercise of opinion in this honorable body, &c. &c.—Without particularly advert to the emphasis laid by the honorable gentleman upon the term "great states," I agree in general with the gentleman in his opinions in that respect. But, sir, in the present case, it may be observed, that the question of instructions to Senators was first moved in the State of Maryland. Now, sir, Maryland, although great in virtues and resources, is not so great in point of population and extent of territory, as to have obtained the denomination of a "great state." Indeed, sir, the right to instruct Senators has not been exclusively acted upon by the great states, generally so called, during the operations of this government; but, I admit, has been more frequently resorted to by them.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Leib) after having read his instructions, informed the Senate, that he represented one of the great states which had given instructions, and that he felt himself absolutely bound by them in the vote he should give on the present question; that he considered himself the representative of the legislature of Pennsylvania; that it was the principal and he the agent, and was bound to carry into effect its will, &c. &c. However high may be the respect I generally entertain for the opinions of the honorable gentleman (Mr. L.) I am compelled to dissent from him in these opinions. I feel myself compelled too, to express this dissent; lest it might be supposed, that being similarly circumstanced with that gentleman on the present question, my conduct might be influenced by similar considerations.

I do not consider myself the representative of the legislature of Virginia, although I feel the most unbounded confidence in its wisdom and patriotism, and the highest respect for its proceedings. I consider myself the representative of the people of the United States, delegated to that character by the legislature of Virginia. As an evidence of the correctness of this opinion, I have only to remark, that the laws which I contribute to pass in the character of a Senator, are co-extensive with the United States, and operate upon the people thereof in their individual capacities. They do not operate upon the state legislatures in their corporate characters, except in cases

where in that character they are connected with the federal government, or instrumental in the execution of some of its powers. Still lets do they operate upon the legislature of Virginia exclusively; of course I cannot consider myself as the representative of that legislature exclusively, as its agent, and bound in all cases to execute its will upon this floor, &c. &c. It is not necessary, nor do I mean to question the right of the state legislatures, so long practised upon, to instruct the Senators of the United States, chosen by them respectively; because that might produce an unmeaning and useless discussion about terms; but I mean to enquire whether the exercise of the right imposes a constitutional obligation on the Senator instructed, to obey; In what the real obligation to obedience consists; whether the instruction is injunctive and compulsory on him, or addressed only to his discretion; or in other words, whether the Senator instructed has not a right to disobey? And whether such disobedience violates any moral or political obligation? I also purpose to make a few observations on the operation of instructions upon the federal government and its proceedings. That the senator instructed has a constitutional and legal right to obey his instructions, is most obvious to my understanding, from the single consideration, that a law passed by a vote in disobedience of instructions is as valid as a law passed by a vote in obedience to instructions. Obedience to instructions is no where commanded. Nor is disobedience of instructions any where prohibited by any written law or constitution. The act of disobedience does not subject the disobeying Senator to any punishment whatever; of course the disobedience of instructions violates no political duty, and, if the instructions be addressed only to the discretion of the Senator, his disobedience of them violates no moral obligation; provided he exercises a sound and conscientious discretion, founded upon the best reflections he is able to bestow upon the subject thus presented for consideration. I therefore conclude, if the state legislatures possess the right to instruct Senators of the United States, chosen by them respectively, it is an incomplete right without a remedy, or with a very remote one. The influence or the true obligation of instructions therefore, arises from the expression of opinion by the state legislature; and the very high respect which is at all times due from the Senator to the expression of such opinion by the legislature of the State he represents.—A respect which I feel so strongly, that I never would depart from an opinion thus expressed, unless in a clear and indisputable case; but the point I contend for is, that this opinion is not injunctive, compulsory or mandatory. That it is not in the nature of a command, but addressed to the discretion of the Senator instructed; taking into due consideration all the circumstances of the case connected with such instructions.

It may be that the Senator is responsible to the legislature, which appoints him at the expiration of his term of service; this is true, if applied to the individuals who may compose the legislature at that time; but it does not vary my conclusion; because every act that he performs, whether instructed or not, is an act of responsibility; and the most which can be inferred from this idea, is, that it increases his responsibility, and would naturally produce caution; but cannot effect his right to disobey.

It cannot escape attention, that I purposely avoid all observations upon the rights of the people, as the legitimate source of all power in their highest sovereign capacities; and upon whom all laws passed by their representatives operate in their individual characters, to instruct all their representatives, which I presume, if practicable, would not be denied by any; because such a discussion would be unnecessary.

It is presumed that this was the sense in which the Legislature of Virginia viewed this subject in 1800. In the memorable instructions of that day, the Legislature prefaced them with a declaration to the Senators of the United States, that they deem it important to express their opinions, upon the subject of instructions. Then follows a course of reasoning to convince the Senators of the propriety of the instructions thus expressed. The instructions in this case therefore were clearly addressed to the discretion of the Senators; and not considered as imposing a positive command.

In 1803, the legislature of Virginia instructed the Senators of the state in the Congress of the United States, to use their best endeavors to obtain amendments to the constitution of the United States, which in effect would make the Senators of the United States recallable at the pleasure of the Legislatures of the respective states. It is presumed that the Legislature did not consider its instructions mandatory, and that the instructed Senator was bound to obey, or in other words, had no right to disobey. Because if the Senator was bound to obey the instructions of the Legislature, it might instruct him to resign, upon the same principle which would authorize instructions how to vote—and if the instructions be mandatory, the instructed Senator would be bound to resign as well as vote conformably thereto—of course such an amendment to the constitution would be unnecessary. The Senators from Virginia, with the most respectful attention to the opinion expressed by the Virginia Legislature, in the most respectful terms presented the instruction to the consideration of the Senate; but never thought themselves bound to use their best endeavors to obtain the amendment to the constitution, as they were instructed to do. The Legislature, however, forwarded the proposed amendment to the other state legislatures for concurrence; and as far as information yet received, the proposition has been unanimously disapproved by every state legislature which has acted upon it.

cessary upon the present question. The inquiry I am making respects the right of one set of representatives of the people chosen for certain purposes, to give mandatory instructions to another set of representatives of the people chosen for other purposes, without any written law to that effect, and by the mere force of implication. It should be contended that the Senators of the U. States are the representatives of the legislatures of the respective states, and not the representatives of the people of the United States in their individual characters, contrary to the express provisions of the constitution, then this absurd conclusion would follow, that the people of the United States are governed by laws not passed by their representatives, but by the representatives of their state legislatures in their corporate characters, contrary to the fundamental principles of all republican governments, and directly opposite to the universal expectations of the whole American people.

But, sir, let us resort to the constitution itself, and see the actual relations which do there exist between the legislatures of the respective states, and the Senators of the respective states, composing the Senate of the U. States.

In the 3d section of the 1st article of the constitution are these words: "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof for first years, and each Senator shall have one vote." In another place, are these words: "And if vacancies happened by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies." These clauses of the constitution preclude all the relations between the legislatures and executives of the respective state, and the Senators of the United States; and in what do they consist? Certainly in nothing but in choosing the Senators; when that is done, all the functions of the legislature and executive are at an end *quod* that particular subject. I see no influence given either over the votes or the acts of the Senator during the six years for which he is elected. During that period, the Senator is entrusted with the execution of all the powers and authorities conferred upon him by the constitution, at his own discretion, subject only to his constitutional responsibility at the expiration of his term of service. But it may be said, that the right to instruct arises from the necessary connection between the constituent and the representative. To this it may be replied, that this upon the general principle is a constructive or an implied right; but I doubt its application, at least in its full force, to this particular case. The relations in this case between the constituent and the representative are expressly prescribed by the constitution; neither of them can claim any original or native rights; and no construction nor implication ought to be interposed against its obvious meaning. Besides, if this mere implication be the only foundation of the right of the state legislatures to influence Senators of the U. States, it would equally apply to the state executives, when from adventitious causes they exercise the right of appointment; a right I believe not generally admitted, even by the state legislatures; especially in the sense contended for that the instruction is mandatory and conclusive. Will it not also apply to the connection between the electors and the President of the United States? I find by the 12th article of the constitution, that the President of the United States is to be chosen by electors appointed by the several states, and they of course become the immediate constituents of the President. But what would be thought of their interfering a right from this connection to instruct the President of the United States in what manner to execute the powers and duties of his office? And what would be the probability of a concurrence in such instructions from the different electors of the several states? The President's responsibility is tested at the expiration of every four years; that of a Senator at the expiration of every six years; and I believe that the changes of the individual electors in the several states are not greater at the expiration of every four years, than are the changes in the individuals composing the state legislatures at the expiration of every six years. The responsibility of the President of the United States, therefore, may be considered as great or greater, to his electors, than the responsibility of the Senators of the United States to the respective state legislatures; for I contend the responsibility of the Senator is not to the state legislature in its corporate character, but to the individuals who may happen to compose the state legislature at the time of his election, in their individual capacities, described only by the corporate term. It is believed that a pretension of this kind by the electors of the President of the U. States would not be tolerated even by the state legislatures. But is there nothing expressly contained in the constitution of the United States which would afford a stronger implication against the exercise of this right by the state legislatures, than the implication from which the right is said to be derived? I think the very first words of the constitution, after the preamble, afford strong evidence of the exclusion of the right of the state legislatures to give mandatory instructions to the Senators of the state. They are the following: "All legislative powers hereinafter granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

Now, sir, upon the principle of mandatory instructions from the state legislatures to the Senators of the United States, will Congress exercise all the legislative powers granted by the constitution? Will not the state legislatures essentially participate in the exercise of the legislative powers? If they can command and direct the votes of one distinct and essential branch of Congress upon all legislative subjects, will it not be a material participation in the legislative powers granted exclusively to Congress? Could they not thus deprive the government itself of all energy and efficiency? Surely the wise framers of the constitution could never have anticipated, still less could they have sanctioned, the assertion of such principles?

These considerations bring me to examine the tendency of the principle contended for upon the character and proceedings of the general government; and, sir, had it not been for the opinions I entertain on this question, I should not have given the other the critical examination I have attempted; but, sir, such is my opinion of the injurious effects of the practice of giving instructions by the legislatures of the states to the Senators of the U. States that I deem it my indispensable duty to give the subject a full and candid investigation; although in doing so, I know I shall have to encounter strong and honorable and perhaps insuperable prepossessions against my opinions; particularly in the state I have the honor to represent. I wish it to be understood, however, sir, that in the discharge of my duties on this floor, I shall always obey the honest dictates of my own judgment; and whenever I see, or think I see, danger of any kind threatening the due administration of this government, I will at all times endeavor to expose it to the view of the people, and particularly of those from whom the unintentional danger is apprehended; regardless of any consequences to myself upon the political theatre. The best mode of appreciating the tendency of mandatory instructions upon the proceedings of the federal government, will be to bring to our recollection the great point of difference between the present government and former confederation.

Under the former confederation, the states voted in their corporate characters; and if the representatives of any one of them were equally divided in opinion, the state gave no vote. Under the present government each representative votes in his individual character, and upon his individual responsibility. The words of the constitution are, "and each Senator shall have one vote." Under the former confederation, the requisitions of Congress operated upon the states in their corporate characters. Under the present government, the laws of Congress operate upon the people of the United States in their individual characters.

The former Congress did not possess the means necessary and proper for executing its own will upon the subjects confided to its deliberations. The present Congress possesses power to carry into effect its own will or its laws, upon all subjects confided to its management. These are amongst the great points of difference in the character and powers of the two governments. The former government fell to pieces from the feebleness of its organization and principally from the want of power to execute its own will from its dependence upon the state legislatures for the execution of its requisitions.

Now, sir, if the state legislatures possess the right to give mandatory instructions to their Senators respectively, I see very little difference in the character of the present and former confederation; for there can be very little difference in the practical effect of the principle of requisitions by Congress upon the state legislatures, which may be rejected at their discretion, and the principle of the state legislatures making requisitions by mandatory instructions upon one essential branch of Congress; which must be obeyed by that branch in exclusion of all discretion whatever. The feebleness and incongruity of the latter principles is, in my opinion, at least equal to the first, and if admitted and indulged in, will as certainly terminate in the ruin and dissolution of the government. Another injurious tendency of mandatory instructions, is, to add to the locality of feelings and opinions in the deliberations of this honorable body; and it generally practised upon would render all deliberations unnecessary. The incongruity of mandatory instructions to the operations of this government will appear more obvious, by reflecting, that if the same measure were to be concurred in and required by every state legislature in the Union, and their Senators *prætorily* instructed to effect it without exercising any discretion of their own, it is probable that such would be the difference in the mode or detail of the instructions from the respective state legislatures, as to put it out of the power of the Senate to effect their object, the Senators from each state being bound to pursue the mode pointed out to them by the legislature of the state they respectively represent. Indeed such is my opinion of the tendency of the principle of mandatory instructions, that I should regret very much to see it established and frequently resorted to. The practice, in my opinion, would eventually be producing feebleness and inefficiency in the general government; collision among the several states; and finally dissolution of the general government.

Sir, I now, am, and always have been, attached to an efficient government—A government strong enough to repel external violence, and to ensure domestic tranquility, and to secure the person and property of the individual citizens. The federal government I conceive to be an indispensable instrument in the effectuation of these great objects. I have often wondered at seeing gentlemen of learning, of talents, and of wisdom, rejoicing at the curtailment of the necessary powers. They seem to me to enjoy the triumph of every event of this kind, as much as if they had plucked a laurel from the brow of their most inveterate enemy and placed

it round their own; not being sufficiently impressed, in my judgment, with the importance of the federal government to the preservation of their own personal safety, and the security of their property, &c. &c.

The gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Crawford) was pleased to say, that in giving instructions to the Senators upon this occasion, the great states had been influenced solely by motives of avarice. I regret the remark; and I think, if the gentleman would dispassionately reconsider it, he would also regret it. I think he would admit, that the legislature of Virginia could not have acted under the influence of such a motive. And, sir, I feel a pride and a pleasure in standing here to repel the imputation, &c. to do justice to the real motives of the legislature. I am at a loss to determine, what are the particular circumstances, which could have induced the gentleman to ascribe the motive of avarice to the Virginia legislature on this occasion. It is true, that a branch of the bank of the United States was established at Norfolk; and that a branch of the bank of Virginia is also established there. But these circumstances furnish no possible motive of avarice to the Virginia legislature. The amount of capital and its effects, are quite unimportant to the state. Norfolk itself, although equally respectable and important with any other portion of the state of the same extent and population, is not sufficient to excite the avarice of the Virginia legislature. The legislature of Virginia consists principally of agriculturists residing in the state; who concern themselves very little with banks and bank operations. They therefore have made no calculations of pecuniary interests upon this occasion. They have acted in giving instructions from the purest and most honorable motives, from a conviction that the powers of granting charters of incorporation was not conferred on Congress by the constitution, but reserved to the states respectively. That this conviction alone was the inducement to their instructions will appear obvious from the instructions themselves, which I beg leave to read:

"The General Assembly of Virginia view with the most serious concern the late attempts which have been made to obtain from Congress, a renewal of the charter incorporating the Bank of the United States—

This Assembly are deeply impressed with the conviction that the original grant of that charter was unconstitutional, that Congress have no power whatever to renew it, and that the exercise of such power would be not only unconstitutional, but a dangerous encroachment on the sovereignty of the states.

Resolved, That the Senators of this state in the Congress of the United States, be instructed, and our Representatives most earnestly requested, in the execution of their duties, as faithful representatives of their country, to use their best efforts, in opposing by every means in their power the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States.

January 22d, 1815.
Agreed to.
ROBT TAYLOR, S. S.
JAS. BARBOUR, S. H. D.
A copy from the Original.

Test. JAS. PLEASANTS, C. H. D.
It manifestly appears from these instructions that a conviction of the unconstitutionality of the original bank law was the sole inducement with the legislature for giving them; and here, sir, permit me to express a hope, that the arguments I have urged in favor of this opinion will imply justify the legislature in the honest conviction under which it has acted. Permit me also to remark, sir, that whilst I cannot admit that instructions in any case possess a mandatory influence over the Senator; and whilst I think the practice of giving instructions in general, and upon general points of policy, is attended with injurious effects upon the proceedings of this government, &c.—yet in a case of rights reserved to the states, the legislatures not only have the right, but it is their duty to express their opinions to, or instruct, their senators (for I will not cavil about terms) to resist the usurpations of the general government. It is the mild way in which their agency can be brought to bear upon all such cases; and this being a case in point, the instructing legislatures stand perfectly justifiable in the conduct they have adopted in that respect. I hope, sir, that I have rescued the Legislature of Virginia from the unmerited imputation thrown against it, inadvertently I am sure, by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Crawford); and have shown that it has been influenced by the purest, the most laudable and the most honorable motives, &c.

I have, sir, thus presented to the Senate the most impartial and comprehensive views, which my best reflections have enabled me to take of the constitutional question involved in the present discussion, and of all the other topics which have been incidentally connected with it. I will now proceed to examine the subject in another point of view.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN.

London, April 23.

We have received some additional American papers and letters to the 22d ult. but their contents are uninteresting. No news of importance is to be expected from the United States until the dispatches forwarded by Mr. Pinkney on the 14th February, shall have had time to arrive, and the answer to be returned. It is said, however, that the *Aceon* frigate, which sailed a few days ago for the Cape of Good Hope and the India, took out dispatches from his majesty's ministers for those governments, apprising them of the critical situation of affairs between England and America, together with instructions as to the conduct to be adopted in consequence.

Similar dispatches have likewise been forwarded to our commanders in the West Indies and at Halifax.

The Traveller.

The official despatches from Portugal, corroborate our former reports, that the French have entirely evacuated Portugal; that in the many actions which took place on the retreat and pursuit, particularly at Cuareza, the French suffered immense loss, and the best part of their baggage &c. that lord Wellington was pursuing into Spain; but the impossibility of provisions keeping pace with the army favored Massena's safety, otherwise he must have been entirely lost; that Gen. Beresford was besieging Badajoz with 20,000 men, which was expected to be either abandoned or suffer capitulation. The Chinese have at length found it to be their interest to give circulation to the immense quantity of specie which they have been accumulating for ages. This change of their policy has been sensibly felt in India, and has reduced the rate of interest very considerably.

The cortes of Spain have at length consented that two great Spanish armies shall be raised and disciplined by British officers, and placed under the command of lord Wellington.

Several private letters and some public dispatches has been received from lord Wellington and the officers of his army, and it appears by their concurrent testimony, that the retreat of Massena, under all circumstances of it, has been conducted with the most consummate ability. To the military credit of Massena, he has made this flight with the least possible loss. With a superior army hanging upon his rear, he has effectually gained a place of safety and supply, and suffered scarcely any thing except in conflicts with his rear guard.

Marshal Ney, too, notwithstanding the assertion of private letters, seems to have deserved equally well of the French army and emperor.

A letter we have seen, mentions the arrival of a person from one of the islands in the Scheldt, which he left on Saturday morning. He has brought the report that the Amsterdam post had been stopped in consequence of a serious insurrection in Dordt and Amsterdam, where the people had risen on the soldiery and overpowered them.—Nothing more was known in the island to which we have alluded last Saturday, beyond the interruption of the post, and the cause being an insurrection.

Since writing the above, we have heard that all communication between Holland and Walcheren had been cut off for three days, and that the French troops were in every place overpowered.

APRIL 27.

Mr. Foster, the British minister to America, is expected to Portsmouth this day, and will immediately take his passage in the *Minerva*, capt. Hawkins, for Washington.

The chief cause of the late disturbances in Holland was, as was stated, that horrible law of cruelty and blood, the conscription law. A vessel arrived yesterday, which sailed from the Dutch coast on Monday night with several passengers, who got on board by stealth. The master states that he was at Amsterdam on the preceding Sunday when the commotion took place. Some conscripts of the Jewish persuasion having revolted, they were, after a considerable struggle overpowered by the troops that escorted them, and four of them shot by way of example to the others. This act of severity occasioned a numerous mob to assemble, chiefly consisting of women, who pelted the French officers and soldiers with stones and other missiles. One officer was severely wounded on the head in the affray. The only act of outrage committed besides, was the cutting adrift some boats, in which conscripts were put for the security of conveyance. A strong French force continued to parade the streets from Saturday until our informant left Amsterdam. No person was suffered to appear abroad except upon urgent business, or with the permission of the French.

An extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated the 10th inst. states, "I am concerned to say, the Cortes have refused to appoint lord Wellington captain general of the Asturias, Galicia, and Estramadura."

VIENNA, March 2.

It appears the affairs of Servia are now settled. We learn that 20,000 Russians were in Belgrade and its neighborhood. The Russian garrison which entered Belgrade on the 10th of Feb. was composed of a detachment of grenadiers and of fusiliers, in all about five hundred men, under the command of col. Alexander Federowitsch. These troops were received with the discharge of cannon and the ringing of bells.—The officers and soldiers were invited to a dinner given by the city. The barracks of the cattle were out of order, and for the present the troops are quartered upon the inhabitants, and the necessary repairs are already begun in the citadel. The members of the Servian assembly, which has been some time dissolved, have returned to Belgrade.—The frontiers of Austria, upon Servia, are closely guarded, and all communication with Servia prevented.

From Bucharest, we learn, that the Porte is determined on another campaign.

Russia is making the most active preparations. Many prest troops have arrived and gen. Kamenski expected to open the campaign about the end of March.

Palace of the Tuilleries, March 2.
Napoleon, emperor of the French &c.
We have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. There shall be made a levy of 3000 seamen, from the age of 20 to 50 years, in the three departments of the mouths of the Elbe, the Weser, and the upper Rhine.

2. The governor general shall apportion these 3000 seamen among the different cities and ports of these three departments.

3. These seamen shall be marched, in parties of 100 each, to Antwerp.

4. This call of seamen shall be in discharge of the maritime conservation.

5. Our minister of marine shall take the necessary measures for securing to the wives and children of such seamen, while at sea, a suitable subsistence, and for providing for the necessary expenses of conveyance and the details of the service.

6. Our minister of marine is charged with the execution of the present decree. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

Glasgow, May 4.

The rumoured rupture between Russia and France, continues daily to gain ground throughout the north of Europe. Accounts from St. Petersburg, to the 27th ult. state, that upwards of 800 pieces of artillery had been conveyed to the Polish frontier. Large bodies of Russian troops had followed the ordinance. The greatest activity was displayed in all the military departments, and every exertion was used to accelerate the progress of the discipline, and increase the numerical force of the new levies. The French on their part have not been inactive; their troops are stated to be withdrawing from their former position, and proceeding rapidly towards Magdeburg, the general point of rendezvous; which their commanders, by impressing all kinds of carriages for the conveyance of troops and warlike stores, had demonstrated their anxiety to reach with all possible expedition.

BRITISH ACCOUNT

Of the affair between the President and the Little Belt.

Boston, June 15.—Captain Webster from Eastport, favored us with a Halifax paper, containing the British account of the late affair between the President and Little Belt, which will be found below. Mr. Mowry, a passenger, mentions, that the impression of the people at Windsor, in N. S. after they had heard of the statement of a gentleman who was present in Halifax at the examination of captain Bingham, was, that Commodore Rodgers had acted improperly in chasing the Little Belt, but that capt. B. was wrong in firing on the President, and in hazarding an action with a force so much superior.

Halifax, May 27.—Arrived yesterday his Majesty's ship of war Little Belt, captain Bingham, from a cruise. The Little Belt has been cruising off the American coast.—From a conversation with several officers, we have derived the following interesting information:—

"At 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 16th inst. when about 100 miles to the eastward of the Chesapeake, a sail was observed, and chase immediately given. At one, it was discovered to be a frigate, steering E. with a Commodore's blue pendant at the main, and the conclusion drawn that it was an American ship.—The Little Belt then altered her course to the southward, and in about two hours afterwards the frigate, under a press of sail, was seen standing for her.—It was soon noticed that she gained upon the Little Belt, and at half past six the latter hove to, when, guarding against surprise, the usual preparations were made for action, at which time the *Stars* in the frigate's pendant were perfectly visible: At about eight, the came within hail, and was twice asked from the ship of war what ship it was. The answer to the first inquiry, was a repetition of the question—to the second, a broadside of round and grape shot; which was immediately returned, and an action commenced which continued full three quarters of an hour—when the frigate ceased firing, filled her sails, sheered off and hailed the Little Belt, (which just at that time had also ceased firing,) asked what ship—was told her name, and then inquired if she had struck her colours, and was answered in the negative. The name of the frigate was then asked, and an answer returned that it was the United States ship President. She afterwards stood off under easy sail—and both ships lay to the remainder of the night, repairing their damages. In the morning the frigate bore down upon the Little Belt, and coming within their hail, asked permission to send a boat to her, which was granted, and an officer came on board with a message from Commodore Rodgers, laying he lamented the transaction, did not think he was so much inferior in force to the President—was sorry the Little Belt had fired first,—would willingly render her any assistance in his power—and advised that she should go into an American port to repair. The officer then took his departure, returned to the President, which made sail, and was soon out of sight, leaving the Little Belt almost a complete wreck—sails and rigging cut to pieces—11 killed, 21 wounded—and without explanation of their extraordinary conduct."

To the Lovers of Good Things. AMERICAN WINE.

The public is hereby informed that good RED-AND WHITE WINE, the produce of the Swiss settlement of Indiana territory, will be found the 1st or 2d day of July, at Mr. W. Mentelle's commission store, Main street Lexington, at a moderate price.

Good judges of wine have found this preferable and superior to the Bourdeaux claret; it is part of 2400 gallons made last year at the above settlement, and if it has not as yet all the perfection which age alone can give it, it is at least warranted pure, wholesome and invigorating, free from all those pernicious qualities which spirits of any kind communicate to imported wine.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back!"
LEXINGTON, JULY 2, 1811.

MR. OGILVIE, the celebrated Orator, arrived in this town on Friday last. This gentleman has for some time been engaged in making the tour of the U. States, for the purpose of delivering Lectures and Orations. In the various cities and towns which he has visited, his efforts have been crowned with the most unbounded applause—and a part of his receipts has invariably been bestowed upon some literary or charitable institution.

On to-morrow evening, we understand, the citizens of Lexington will be entertained with one of those eloquent orations, of which the loud voice of Fame speaks so highly.

The U. S. frigate Essex sailed from Coles on the 7th May with Mr. Pinkney and family on board; and on the 26th the British frigate *Minerva* sailed from Portsmouth for the United States with Mr. Foster and suit.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

To the Hon. JOHN POPE, Senator of the United States.
No. VI.

SIR,

HAD I been disposed to have doubted only the propriety of your conduct on the bank question, your defence would at once have vanquished all such doubts; because you have endeavored in more places than one to change entirely the charge that had been alleged against you, in order that you might the more easily answer it. Permit me here to call to mind an instance of that kind: You had been charged with calumniating Hamilton; in order to get over this charge you tell us in your defence, that you accepters charged you with anti-republicanism because you quoted the opinions of a federalist. This I declare they never did; at least if they have, it has never come before the public, and I challenge you to exhibit such a charge. I flatter that it was a suspicious circumstance in your conduct, that you should caluminate "as the first of American statesmen," the man who had conspired against the liberties of the people.

Gen. Hamilton is dead, and in the grave; and there I am willing he should rest in peace with his infamous principles. But when an American Senator introduces his principles, and wishes to act upon them, any American I consider is justified in exhibiting Hamilton unmasked to the world. Under those impressions and with a view to your late insult upon the people, in declaring Hamilton "a statesman who would have done honor to any age or nation," I here subjoin the constitution of government, which Hamilton drew up for the people of the United States. This shows his *clown* foot, and the clown foot of those who caluminate him.

COMMON SENSE.

PROPOSITION

OF COL. HAMILTON OF NEW-YORK, in the CONVENTION for ESTABLISHING A CONSTITUTION OF GOVERNMENT for the UNITED STATES.

I. The supreme legislative power of the United States of America to be vested in two different bodies of men; the one to be called the assembly, the *other* the senate; who together shall form the legislature of the United States, with power to pass all laws whatsoever, subject to the *negative* hereafter mentioned.

II. The assembly to consist of persons elected by the people, to serve for three years.

III. The senate to consist of persons elected to serve during good behaviour; their election to be made by electors chosen for that purpose by the people; in order to this the states to be divided into election districts. On the death, removal, or resignation of any senator, his place to be filled out of the district from which he came.

IV. The supreme executive authority of the United States to be vested in a *governor* to be elected during good behaviour; the election to be made by electors chosen by the people in the election districts aforesaid: the authorities and functions to be as follows: to have a *negative* upon all laws about to be passed, and the execution of all laws passed; to have the direction of war, when authorized or begun; to have, with the advice and consent of the senate, the power of making all treaties; to have the sole appointment of the heads or chief officers of finance and foreign affairs; to have the nomination of all other officers, ambassadors to foreign nations included, subject to the approbation, or rejection of the senate; to have power of pardoning all offences, except treason, which he shall not pardon without the approbation of the senate.

V. On the death, resignation, or removal of the governor, his authorities to be exercised by the president of the senate, till a successor be appointed.

VI. The senate to have the sole power of declaring war, the power of advising and approving all treaties, the power of approving and rejecting all appointments of officers, except the heads or chiefs of the departments of finance, war, and foreign affairs.

VII. The supreme judicial authority of the United States, to be vested in judges, to hold their office during good behaviour, with adequate and permanent salaries; the court to have original jurisdiction in all cases of capture, and an appellate jurisdiction in all cases in which the revenues of the general government, or the citizens of foreign nations are concerned.

VIII. The legislature of the United States to have power to institute courts in each state, for the determination of all matters of general concern.

IX. The governors, senators, and all officers of the United States to be liable to impeachment for mal and corrupt conduct; and upon conviction, to be removed from office, and disqualified for holding any place of trust and profit. And all impeachments to be tried by a court to consist of chief justices, or judge of the superior court of law of each state, provided such judges hold his place during good behaviour and have a permanent salary.

X. All laws of the particular states, contrary to the constitution or laws of the United States, to be utterly void; and the better to prevent such laws being passed, the governor or president

aident of each state shall be appointed by the general government, and shall have a negative upon the laws about to be passed in the state of which he is governor or president.

XI. No state to have any force, land or naval, and the militia to be under the sole and exclusive direction of the United States, the officers of which to be appointed and commissioned by m.

DIED

Brimfield (Mass) on Saturday evening, June 1st, General WILLIAM EATON. On the Tuesday following he was interred with military and masonic honors.

Several original articles, and advertisements, together with a list of letters, omitted till next week.

The drawing of the Lexington Library Lottery commenced on Saturday last. No. 1816 first drawn, agreeable to the scheme, entitled to a prize of one hundred dollars.

To the Electors of Fayette County.

FELLOW CITIZENS—

I beg leave to offer you my services for the next Legislature—in doing this it will be proper and just in me to state to you my sentiments as it regards Legislative instructions.

My creed shall be that you are not the sovereign people of this land; that you have no right to meet peaceably together and express your will; that you are not sufficiently virtuous nor enlightened to have the sovereignty of the government in your hands; that you are the twining multitude, and entirely incapable of managing your own concerns—and if elected, I shall claim the exclusive right to govern and direct Congress.

FUDGE

A LORD.

VINCENNES, June 22.

The boat which was sent up the Washash some time past with the United States annuity of salt, for the Delaware Miami and Putawatami tribes of Indians, and a few barrels as a present to the Prophet, has returned, without having accomplished the main object of its mission. Having proceeded as high up as the Prophet's town, they halted, in order to leave that part destined for him—the Prophet at first refused accepting any but detained the boat until he could have a council of his chiefs, and after detaining them two days, he seized the whole quantity sent for the different tribes, agreeable to the *Order in Council*.—What will be the consequence of this outrage upon our neutral rights by the Prophet, we are not prepared to say—but we cannot suppose our government will tamely submit to so flagrant a violation of their sovereignty.

We are informed, that on Sunday last a party of unknown Indians murdered a family near the Kaskaskia river, about 40 mile N. E. from this place; our informant says, that they spared a young woman who was in the house, and had taken her off as a prisoner. An Osage woman the wife of a Frenchman who lives near Charette was murdered by a party of Indians from the east side of the Mississippi, a short time since, they broke into the house and tomahawked the woman in presence of her husband.

Baltimore, June 17.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival yesterday at this port, of the schooner *Manlius*, capt. M'Connell, in 36 days from Bordeaux, we learn that the American non-importation law was published in the Paris *Moniteur*, without any comment, shortly after the arrival in France of the John Adams; that reports were contradictory as to the light in which Bonaparte viewed that act; that the cargoes of such of our vessels as had not licences were ordered to be discharged and placed in the public stores. We have as yet heard no account by the *Manlius* in relation to the Berlin and Milan decrees. French troops were said to be marching to the north of Europe. A Congress of some of the German and other princes was to assemble at Paris on the 22d inst., the object of which was not mentioned. The *Manlius* brought a number of letters, which have not yet been delivered.

NORFOLK June 12.

We stated in our last, that the United States frigate, *Commodore Decatur*, sailed from Hampton Roads on a cruise—we since learn, that on Sunday evening she fell in with the British frigate *Euridice* and the *Atalanta* afloat of war. On Commodore Decatur's halting the frigate one of his guns unfortunately went off. This induced the comd. to explain the accident to the British officers, which was received with great politeness; after this civilities were exchanged, and since then they have been in sight of each other on terms of friendship. The accidental going off of the cannon is not to be wondered at when it is recollected that the frigate's guns are discharged with locks and not with matches.

By our Charleston papers, we learn that orders have been sent from England to the merchants at Nassau, N. P. to make their remittances hither in specie dollars which are said to be worth 6 shillings sterling, instead of sending them to the United States for the purpose of making returns in American produce. The *St. Greyhound*, has arrived at Charleston from Kingston (Jama) where she had been sent for a large number of slaves belonging to her owners, after she had put a part on board she was seized and detained five days and then permitted to return; she brings the information that a proclamation had been issued that no American vessel shall be permitted to take from that island more specie dollars than her cargo or

freight may amount to. A proclamation has also been issued at Martinique prohibiting Americans there from being paid more than 300 livres in cash, obliging them to receive bills or produce for the cargoes landed there. The blockade of the Carriacoua provinces by the Spanish Cortes is not suffered to extend to the British flag; the British have cruizers on that coast for the protection thereof in a free trade with the revolted states.

The Spaniards are said, by the last accounts to be actively engaged in fortifying Pensacola and building block houses to resist the American troops.

Balt. Amer.

The late distressing fire at Newburyport destroyed buildings which occupied sixteen acres and a half, in a part of the town the most compact, and containing a much larger proportion of wealth than any other.

We learn from Newburyport, (says the Bost. Chron. 6th ult.) that two subscription papers were circulated at that place on Tuesday, the one headed by Mr. Bartlett with 3,000 dollars, the other by Moses Brown, with 1,500.

State of the United States

The seats of the respective Senators will be vacated as follows:

1815.	1815.	1817.
Bradley.	Anderson,	Bayard,
Campbell,	Brent,	Bibb,
Cutts,	Champlin,	Condit,
Franklin,	Dana,	Crawford,
Gaillard,	German,	Giles,
Goodrich,	Horsely,	Gilman,
Gregg,	Lambert,	Howell,
Pope,	Leib,	Taylor,
Reed,	Lloyd,	Turner,
Smith, N. Y.	Robinson,	Whiteside,
Tait,—11	Smith, Md.	Varnum 11
	Worthington—12	

FINE ARTS.

It is with peculiar pleasure that we insert the following extract of a letter from London respecting Mr. West's celebrated painting. The editors of papers in the United States are invited to republish it for the information of the community.

(U. S. Gaz.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Maryland, now in London, dated London, 2d March, 1811.

Mr. West has been exceedingly polite and kind to me. He has finished the picture for the Pennsylvania Hospital and refuses three thousand guineas, offered by the connoisseurs here to detain it in the kingdom.

The following is an estimate of the boats, and their loading which passed the falls of Ohio, from Oct. 5, 1810, to May the 25th, 1811.

Boats 743, Flour 129 483 bl. Bacon 604-810 lb. Whiskey 9477 bl. Cider 2513 do. Pork 13542 do. Apples 10135 do. Oats 4020 bushels, Corn 47735 do. Merchandise \$335,634. Cheese 5141 bl. Beans 606 do. Negroes slaves 474, Plant 1483130 feet, Butter 24691 lbs. live Hogs 908. Cider-mal 1558 bl. Lard 463412 lbs. Onions 218 bl. Potatoes 181 bushels, Hemp 830562 cwt. dry Fowl 268 bl. Yarn and Cordage 130153 lb. Fowls 707332, Shoe-thread 3592 lb. Country Linen 8140 yds. Horses 292, Beer 277 bl. Tobacco 4hd. There were a number of other articles too tedious to be calculated.

Mr. Bowman the pilot at Jeffersonville states that he has taken over 106 boats since that time, the loading of which he has never handed to us.

The pilots all agree, that at least one third as many more boats have passed during high water, without being piloted.—Louis. Gaz.

On Friday evening the 7th ult. the town of Alexandria was visited by the most tremendous hail storm ever known in that place. It continued about 15 minutes, during which the windows on the north side of almost every house in the town were broken. One gentleman had 1000 panes broken. The roofs of many houses were injured, and it is stated in one instance penetrated through. The gardens suffering much—trees were stripped of their foliage, and some of their branches. The Alexandria papers say that some of the hail stones were nearly a foot in circumference—many of them weighing four ounces, of various irregular shapes.—They fell with prodigious force, tearing off pieces of shingles, &c. Several people were considerably hurt. On one side of every street running east and west, the windows were entirely dismantled—while on the other all was safe and quiet. The damage in window glass alone, amounts to several thousand dollars.

On Thursday the 6th ult. the House of Representatives of Mass. chose Joseph B. Varnum, to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the U. S. occasioned by the political death of the notorious Timothy Pickens—the votes were as follows: Joseph B. Varnum, 320—Timothy Pickens 251. The Democratic Press remarks, that Mr. Pickens "began his political life in *inwardness*, continued it in *treacher*, and finished it by *treason*. He is now sinking into that desperate state where hope will never follow him; raising his traitorous arm against his country, and endeavoring to pull down to a level with himself the best men in it. May his endeavors prove as vain as they are desperate.

The Senate have concurred, 21 to 15, in the vote of the House.

Young Rodgers, the lad who received all the wounds sustained by the crew, of the *President* in the engagement with the *Little Belt*, and who has been rewarded with a midshipman's warrant, for his gallantry, we fear from what we learn as on his voyage to that country in which the commissions of the President are of no effect. We hope he may recover—if he does not, however, the regard paid to his bravery is very proper in government, & will excite to emulation and valor on future occasions.—COLUMBIAN.

ATTENTION!!!

The members of the LEXINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the Public Square, on Thursday the 4th July, at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely.

By order of the Captain.

THOMAS GRANT, 1st. Sergt.

FOURTH OF JULY.

THE committee appointed by the Lexington *Troop of Cavalry*, inform the members that they have made arrangements with Mr. Conis to prepare a dinner on the 4th of July, at Mr. Maxwell's springs, when their punctual attendance is earnestly requested. The attendance of these citizens who may feel disposed to participate on that occasion, is also solicited.

JUST RECEIVED

At the office of the Kentucky Gazette, from Philadelphia,

PART 2, VOL. 13, and PART 1, VOL. 14 OF Dr. Rees's New Cyclopaedia.

Subscribers to this work will please apply and receive their copies without delay.

ALSO

A few sets of the works of the late Rev. DOCTOR M'CALA, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Consisting of Sermons and Essays, moral, literary and political, together with an account of the life and character of the author—in 2 vols

MACCOUN, TILFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

NEW BOOKS.

The British Cicero; or a selection of the most admired speeches in the English language; arranged under three distinct heads of popular, parliamentary and judicial oratory, with historical illustrations; to which is prefixed an introduction to the study and practice of eloquence—By Thomas Browne L. L. D. 3 vols 8vo.

The life of Napoleon Bonaparte, containing every authentic particular by which his extraordinary character has been formed, with a concise history of the events that have occasioned his unparalleled elevation, and a philosophical review of his manners and policy as a soldier, statesman and a sovereign; including memoirs and original anecdotes of the imperial family, and the most celebrated characters that have appeared in France during the revolution, by William Ludewyk Van-Ess. Illustrated with portraits, 4 vols. 8vo.

History of the campaigns of Prince Alexander Suworow Rymniski, field-marshal general in the service of his imperial majesty the emperor of all the Russias, with a preliminary sketch of his private life and character—translated from the German of Frederick Anthing. To which is added, a concise and comprehensive history of his Italian campaigns. 8vo.

Walker's Key to the classical pronunciation of Greek, Latin and scripture proper names. 8vo.

Neilson's Greek Exercises. Abridged & revised, in syntax, elipsis, dialects, prosody and metaphors: to which is prefixed, a concise but comprehensive syntax—for the use of colleges, academies and schools. By the Principals of Baltimore College.

A Vocabulary, English and Greek, arranged systematically, to advance the learner in scientific as well as verbal knowledge. Designed for the use of schools. By Nathaniel Howard.

The Koran, commonly called the Alcoran of Mahomet; translated from the original Arabic into French, by the sieur de Ryer, Lord of Malezair, and resident for the French at Alexandria. The whole now faithfully translated into English. 8vo.

The use of Sacred History; especially illustrating and confirming the great doctrines of revelation. To which are prefixed, two dissertations: the first on the authenticity of the history contained in the book of Joshua—the second proving that the books of Moses, were actually written by him and that he wrote them by divine inspiration. By John Jamieson, D. D. F. A. S. S. Minister of the Gospel, Edinburgh. 8vo.

Essays on the duty of Parents and children, designed for the use of families, and the higher classes in schools. By Cyrus Comstock. 12 mo.

Mistakes in Religion Exposed; An essay on the prophecy of Zacharias. By the late Rev. H. Venn, M. A.

Dialogues concerning eloquence in general; and particularly that kind which is proper for the pulpit. By M. de Fenelon, archbishop of Cambray. Translated from the French, and illustrated with notes and quotations—By William Stephenson, M. A. rector of Morningthorpe in Norfolk.

A Treatise on Diseases and management of sheep; with introductory remarks on their anatomical structure; and an appendix containing documents exhibiting the value of the Merino breed of sheep, and their progress in Scotland. By sir George Stewart Mackenzie, bart.

A Treatise on Soap-Making; containing an account of the alkaline materials, best for discovering the presence of an alkali, &c. with full directions for manufacturing yellow, pure, white and perfumed hard soap; also complete instructions for the making of green and soft soap; with other requisites necessary to finish the soap-boiler, by a manufacturer.

The Dyer's Assistant in the art of dying wool and woollen goods—extracted from the philosophical and chymical works of those most eminent authors Ferguson, Dufay, Heliott, Geoffroy, Colbert, and that reputable dier Mons. de Jullienne, translated from the French, with additions and practical experiments, by James Haigh, late silk and muslin dyer, Leeds.

An Essay on Combustion, with a view to a new art of dying & painting, where, in the phlogistic and antiphlogistic hypotheses are proved erroneous, by Mrs. Fulham.

Forms of Conveyancing, and of practice in various courts and public offices, selected and prepared by William Graydon, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo.

A summary of the law of Set-Off, with an appendix of cases argued and determined in the courts of law and equity upon that subject, by Basil Montagu, of Gray's Inn, Esq. barrister at law.

Horæ Juridicæ Subsecivæ, a connected series of notes respecting the geography, chronology and literary history of the principal codes and original documents of the Grecian, Roman, Feudal and Canon law, by Charles Butler, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, with additional notes and illustrations by an eminent American civilian.

The grounds and maxims, and also an analysis of the English laws, by William Noy, Esq. To which is annexed, a treatise of estate, by sir John Dodridge, knight and observations on a deed of entailment, by S. H. gent. with notes and additions, by Charles Banton, of the inner temple, Esq.

The works of the Hon. James Wilson, L. L. D. late one of the associate judges of the supreme court of the U. States, and professor of law in the college of Philadelphia. 3 vols. 8vo.

A Treatise on contract within

the jurisdiction of courts of equity, by John Nowland, of the inner temple, Esq. barrister at law.

A Treatise on the Law of A-wards, and an appendix, containing a variety of useful precedents, by Stewart Kyd, Esq. barrister at law of Middle Temple.

Also a few Novels, and a general assortment of School Books and Stationery.

Independence. THEATRE.

On Thursday Evening, July 4th, Will be presented (for the 2d and last time) the grand Melo Drama of

TEKELI;

OR THE Siege of Montgat.

Written by Theodore Edward Hooke, Esq. With new Scenery, Machinery and Decorations, designed and executed by Mr. Jones. (For particulars see bills.) After which an appropriate emblematical scenic spectacle, in honor of the

FOURTH OF JULY, The Anniversary of American Freedom.

Purchased by the Blood of our fathers; and secured to us by the patriotism, fidelity and independence of their sons.

DESCRIPTION.

A Grand Triumphal Arch Of the Corinth order, supported by four columns, on which are inscribed the names of the states—on the Key-stone stands the American Eagle, surrounded by a

Glory. Holding a ribbon, having the motto "We laud the men who saved the states."

In the centre a MONUMENT & VASE containing fire, in the pedestal is a transparency representing the favorite of heaven and saviour of his country

WASHINGTON.

On other parts of the scene are inscribed the names of his

Glorious and Heroic Fellow Warriors

Who so nobly fought for and obtained the Independence which we now celebrate.

During the scene, the Grand Chorus of "HAIL COLUMBIA," By Messrs. Douglas, Kennedy, Jones, &c.

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED (NEVER PERFORMED HERE) THE LAUGHABLE AFTERPIECE OF THE

Father Outwitted.

Guadarrama Mr. Douglas
Lorenzo Mr. Jones
Leander Mr. Vos
Merchant Mr. Marsh
Issabella, By a Lady

Kentucky Hotel.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE.

ACKNOWLEDGES with gratitude the many favours he has received since he commenced business in Lexington, and begs leave to inform his old customers & the public generally, that he has leased of Mr. Clay for a term of years the above extensive and commodious building, where he will be thankful to receive a continuance of their favours. Nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. He will be constantly supplied with the most choice liquors, and his table shall be furnished with the best viands which the Lexington market affords. Particular attention shall be paid to his beds, and his stables shall be abundantly supplied with provender, and attended by the most careful ostlers. Lexington, (Ky.) June 8, 1811.

Wanted to Hire Immediately. A SERVANT GIRL.

To attend to two young children—one with proper recommendations will meet with a good situation and liberal wages.—

APPLY TO THE PRINTER.

PUBLIC SALE.

On a Credit of 12 Months. WILL BE SOLD at public sale, on Monday, the 15th day of July next: The subscriber having sold his farm, will sell at public sale, all his STOCK & FARMING UTENSILS, consisting of some high bred Brood Mares and colts, and saddle and work Horses, Milt. Co. and Calves, Heifers and Steers, some of them good beef—about 40 head of excellent Sheep, mostly ewes, about sixty head of Hogs, most of them will be fit for pork next killing season, a Waggon, hind Goers, Jackscrew and tar bucket, a Harrow, Plows and plow Goers, a wheat Fan, Sill Tubs, hoes, axes, &c. Bond and approved security will be required for all sums over five dollars, and all sums under five dollars to be paid at the time of sale.

The high bred and sure and good foal getter stud horse

TRAFALGAR,

will be sold on three years credit, to be secured as above.

WILLIAM WEST.

N. B. The sale to be on the farm, on Stroud's road, 3 1-2 miles East of Lexington.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

Will be given for

Salt-Petre,

By SAM'L THOTTER

Fayette County act.

Taken up March 20, 1811 by George Sharp, living near Boons old Station, a sorrel horse four years old, this spring about fourteen hands, one inch high, large star in his forehead and snip, no brand perceivable, not b. o. z. e.—appraised to \$30.

A GARRETT, D. O. F. O.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN OR STRATED

FROM the subscriber, in Montgomery county, about four miles north of Mountsterling, on Saturday night the 22d June, a

LARGE GREY MARE.

About sixteen hands high, very lengthy and well made, long legs and high hip bones—small belly—no brand or flesh marks, except a small black spot on one of her buttocks—a part of her mane rubbed off by the collar—her ears long and handsome, seven or eight years old. Said mare works well and also rides well, being well gated—She carries a high head. I have reasons to believe said mare has been stolen, and the fellow who I suspect rode her off may be of the following description:—a stout, well made, gross built of a man—large mouth and tolerable countenance, supposed to weigh about 200. The person who will be so friendly as to catch the scoundrel and take up the mare, shall receive the above reward, or FIFTEEN Dollars for the mare alone. Information conveyed to me where the mare may be had, will be sufficient to entitle the person to the reward.

JOHN LOCHRIDGE.

June 28, 1811.

FOR RENT.

A BRICK HOUSE

ON Main street, next door to Joseph H. Davells, Esq. at present occupied by Mr. Porter Clay—for terms apply to Mr. Saml. Ayres, nearly opposite the premises. Possession may be had immediately. Lexington, June 27th, 1811.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons from trading or taking an assignment on a bond executed by me to Jacob Butler for 450 dollars, payable 1st January 1811, as I do not intend discharging the same until compelled by law—the said Butler having fraudulently obtained said bond.

JAMES MARTIN.

3rd

Fayette county, June 25th, 1811.

FOR RENT.

A CONVENIENT BRICK HOUSE.

ON Hill street, two doors from Mr. Thomas Wallace's.—Application to

JACOB CLAAR.

Lexington, 29th June, 1811.

Mr. WILLIAM MAHAN.

SIR—Take notice, that on Saturday the 13th day of July, in the year 1811, I shall proceed at the house of Richard Leflon in the county of Jefferson, to take the depositions of Jesse Roper, George S. Waid, and George Jamison, to be read as evidence in a suit in Chancery, wherein I am complainant and yourself defendant, upon a bill in chancery, which I have exhibited in the Jefferson Circuit court against you for the purpose of obtaining a divorce between you and myself—you will attend if you see proper.

I am, &c.

MARGARETT R. MAHAN.

June 8th, 1811.

STRAY'D

FROM the subscriber's farm on North Elkhorn, about four or five weeks since, a Bright Bay Horse, 14 hands high, seven years old, with a rowel in his left shoulder put in to remove a fatulla, trots and paces—Also at the same time, a Dark Bay Mare, with a blaze in her face, the left hind foot white, one wart on her right ear and another on the left side, both not long before cut off, the is 4 years old, and between 13 and 14 hands high.

Any person who will deliver the said horses or either of them at the said farm, or to the subscriber at G'n. Robt. Todd's shall be generously rewarded.

J. R. WITHERSPOON.

June 16.

27th

CRAMER, SPEAR & FICHBAUM,

BOOK-SELLERS & STATIONERS

Franklin Head, Market-street, Pittsburgh Will publish early this summer,

A GERMAN ALMANACK

For 1812. Calculated for the meridian of Pittsburgh, and will serve without any sensible variation, for the states of Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, &c. Also, for 1812.

Cramer's Pittsburgh & Magazine ALMANACKS.

The merchants of the Western country will be supplied at the Philadelphia and Baltimore prices, either by the dozen or groce.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber the 15th of January, a likely negro man, named

S A M;

Twenty-nine years old, five feet ten or eleven inches high, straight and trim made, of a yellow complexion, a small white mark under his jaw, occasioned by a sore, and two of her teeth partly decayed.—Who ever delivers said negro to the owner, living in Woodford, three miles from Versailles, shall receive FIFTY DOLLAR Cash.

JESSE ELLIS.

June 3, 1811.

4w

Taken up by Francis Hawkins, living in Mercer county, near Maccoun's ferry, a small BAY HORSE five years old, 14 hands high, shod all round, hipped in the off side, appraised to \$30 before me this 18th day of March, 1811.

SAM'L. MACCOUN.

April 17th, 1811.

Taken up by Edward Okley, In Bath county, Slate Creek, two miles below Slate Forge, a dark hesnut sorrel mare thirteen hands three inches high, judged to be six years old, no brands perceivable except a cross on her off fore foot, has on a three shilling bell with a leather collar and iron buckle—Appraised to Twenty dollars, before me.

ELIHU OWINGS, J. P.

Mon gomery County.

Taken up by Joseph Thompson, on the head of Somerset creek, a Bay Mare about 13 1-2 hands high, no brands perceivable, some saddle spots, has a scar above her left hip, with some white hairs in the scar, supposed to be 14 or 15 years old, appraised to 12 dollars.

JOSEPH SIMPSON.

13th May, 1811.

POETRY.

ENGLAND—AS SHE WAS—AND IS.

The allegorical effusion below has been frequently published, and universally admired for its sweetness and truth. Describing the state of a nation, under the similitude of an oak, it is happily conceived and prettily expressed. The creeping ivy that strangled the oak, calls to mind, the *Bute* corps of Scotch sycophants, who clung around the throne they worshipped, poisoned the monarch's ear with adoration and flattery, deadening the energies and withering the props of freedom by their pestiferous and pestilential breath. But perhaps all this is retribution. The English bribed and corrupted the Scotch in the time of Queen Ann; and corruption is returned with the accumulated interest of 104 years!

THE OAK OF OUR FATHERS.
Alas! for the oak of our fathers that stood,
In its beauty, the glory and pride of the wood!

It grew and it flourished for many an age,
And many a tempest wreaked on its rage,
But when its strong branches were bent with the blast,
It struck its roots deeper and flourished more fast.

Its head tower'd high, and its branches spread round,
For its roots were struck deep, and its heart it was sound,
The bees o'er its honey-dew'd foliage play'd,
And the Foresters happy fed under its shade.

The Oak of our Fathers to freedom was dear,
Its leaves were her crown, and its wood was her spear.
Alas! for the Oak of our Fathers, that stood,
In its beauty the glory and pride of the wood.

There crept up an ivy, and clung round the trunk,
It struck deep in its bark, and its juices it drunk;
The branches grew sickly, deprived of their food,
And the Oak was no longer the pride of the wood.

The Foresters saw, and gather'd around;
Its roots still were fast, and its heart still was sound;
They lopt off the boughs that so beautiful spread,
But the ivy they spar'd on its vitals that fed.

No longer the bees o'er its honey-dews play'd,
Nor the Foresters happy fed under its shade,
Lopt and mangled the trunk in its ruin is seen,
A monument now what its beauty has been.

The Oak has receiv'd its incurable wound;
They have loosen'd the roots, tho' the heart may be sound.
What the travellers at distance green flourishing see,
Are the leaves of the ivy that poison'd the tree.

Alas! for the oak of our fathers, that stood,
In its beauty, the glory and pride of the wood.

Conveyancing & Commission Business.

THE subscriber intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at the office of Mr. John Wigglesworth, opposite Mr. Bain's hat manufactory, Main street, where he will open a Register for the purchase and sale of *Lands, Houses & Lots*, and other property.—All those wishing to sell or purchase, are solicited to call, and he will explain the manner in which it is intended to be conducted.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, WILLS, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, And every kind of conveyancing executed with accuracy and dispatch on reasonable terms.

Books and accounts adjusted, And all kinds of Writing carefully copied by
THOMAS KENNEDY.

Lexington, May 6th, 1811.
N. B. Mr. KENNEDY wishes to undertake the tuition of a class of Young Gentlemen for the purpose of improvement in the art of **READING & ELOCUTION.**

Any person wishing to join it, may know his terms by applying at the office. Office hours from 9 to 1 and from 3 to 6 o'clock.
When not at the office, Mr. K. may be found at the theatre.

SAMUEL OWENS—TAYLOR,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

BEGS leave once more to return his thanks to the generous citizens of Lexington and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has received, since he commenced business in this place. He wishes to inform them that he has just returned from Philadelphia, where he procured the fashions of the season—and will from time to time be able to give those who may favour him with their work, the prevailing fashion of the day—as he has made such arrangements at Philadelphia as will enable him at all times to procure them as the changes take place in that city.

HE HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF HANDSOME **SWORDS**

Of every description—which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.

Lexington, June 11, 1811.

New Store,

Morrison, Fisher & Sutton,
HAVE just opened in the house lately occupied by Halstead & Meglone, nearly opposite the centre of the market house—a complete and handsome assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,
CONSISTING OF,
Dry Goods, Queens Groceries, China and Hard Ware, Glass Ware,
Laid in at Philadelphia chiefly with ready money, upon advantageous terms, which will enable them to sell uncommonly low for cash.
Lexington, May 13th, 1811.

TO THE PUBLIC.
SAMUEL T. DAVENPORT, Jr. has removed to Lexington, and will practice Law in the circuit courts of Fayette, Jessamine, Madison and Montgomery—he tenders his services to those who may wish to transact foreign business through the medium of the French or Spanish language.—He resides on Main Street in the house lately occupied by Maj. J. Wyatt.

May 29th, 1811.—L.

CONRAD MANDELL, TURNER IN GENERAL,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in the shop where Thomas Studman carries on the black and white smith business on Main street, opposite the baptist burying ground, where those who may please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work executed in the neatest manner on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

All kinds of TURNING done in Wood, Brass, Iron, Ivory, and in any shape whatever, &c. &c. &c.
3m Lexington, May 6th, 1811.

THE Trustees of Bethel Academy being authorised by the legislature of Kentucky to dispose of their donation LANDS, do offer the following tracts for sale, viz:—
2780 Acres

On the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Saline creek.

1600 Acres

In two surveys, adjoining Col. Waggoner's

755 Acres

Adjoining Maj. Fielding Jones. All those lands lie near together, and are valuable. They will be sold together, or in separate tracts—several valuable farms on them, a small part of the purchase money will be required in hand, the balance in 6 annual instalments. For further particulars, apply to Nathaniel Harris and Maddox Fisher, in Lexington, Ky. 6m

FOR SALE,
A LIKELY NEGRO MAN,
WHO IS AN EXCELLENT HOUSE SERVANT—
SOLD FOR NO FAULT.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

FOR SALE,

A FARM in Jessamine county, eight miles from Lexington, and five or six miles from Nicholasville, containing two hundred & twenty acres, about one hundred acres of which is cleared and in good order for cultivation—there is a good Apple orchard on said farm, that has borne for three or four years successively. A convenient dwelling house, kitchen, barn &c. It is presumed that any person who wishes to purchase will first view the premises, therefore any further description is deemed useless.—For information apply to Richard Young, Esq. near the premises, or to the subscriber in Woodford county, one mile from Versailles.

WILLIAM D. YOUNG.
May 24th, 1811.—6w.

To the Public.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS LATELY COMMENCED THE

Manufacturing of Tobacco,

In the town of Lexington, Ky. on an extensive plan. He wishes to inform Merchants & Dealers that they may be supplied with this article on the most reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail. In preparing his tobacco for market, he pursues the most approved method yet discovered, and he flatters himself from the assiduous attention which he intends to devote personally to every branch of the business, and from the thorough knowledge which he possesses of the art—that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their orders.

Orders from merchants in any part of the Western country promptly attended to—and if his tobacco does not meet the expectation of his customers he will receive it back again at his own expense.

DAVID COBBS.
N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately 2 or 3 hundred hogheads of tobacco.—Also to hire 15 or 20 Negro boys to work at the above business.
D. COBBS.
Lexington, June 11th, 1811.

WANTED,
TWO or three apprentices to the Blacksmith's business who can come well recommended. None others need apply.

JOHN EADS.
Lexington, May 30th, 1811.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

Davidson Circuit Court, March term 1811

Andrew Jackson, } Original bill.
vs
William Bush. }

THIS day comes the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, whereby the process of this court cannot be served on him. It is therefore, on the motion of the said complainant ordered that publication be forthwith made three times in some paper published in Lexington, in the state of Kentucky, commanding the said defendant to appear here on the second Monday in September next, and answer the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed against him.

A copy. Teste.
R. McGAFFOCK, Clk.

JOHN R. JONES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that having taken the house lately occupied by Dr. Campbell, in Water street, he intends to commence his profession of

Sign & Ornamental Painting.

He solicits public patronage as he will execute his work in a neat and expeditious manner, on cheap and commodious terms.—Orders of any description will be gratefully received, either at his house or at the painting room at the theatre.

New Store.

J. & B. BOSWELL

Have just opened a complete and handsome assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

IN the house next to Robert Miller, and opposite the Market house. Their assortment being carefully selected, and purchased upon the best terms, they are enabled to sell as cheap bargains as any store in the western country, either by wholesale or retail. Their assortment consists of a general variety of

Dry Goods, Queens's Groceries, China and Hard Ware, Glass Ware,
Lexington, May 31, 1811.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A Negro Girl,

ABOUT the age of 13 or 14 years, for house business. A generous price will be given. Application to be made

TO THE PRINTER.

Lexington, May 3d, 1811.

JOHN MARSH & Co,

MACHINE MAKERS, &c.

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general for the encouragement they have received, and hope to merit a continuance of favours. Having received several additional hands from the eastward, and made other arrangements in the factory—they are enabled to carry on their business more extensively, to finish their work in a superior style, and with greater despatch.

Turning of every description, either on wood, iron, brass or ivory, round or oval, executed on the shortest notice, in the most complete manner.

A constant supply of *Fly Shuttles*, superior to any in the state, always on hand for sale at the factory adjoining the theatre.
Lexington, April 15th, 1811.

Whereas

MY wife PATSEY LEAVELL has left my bed and board without any just cause—This is to forewarn all persons from dealing with her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date.
JOHN LEAVELL.
June 16th, 1811.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on Wednesday 26 of June, we will attend with commissioners appointed by the county Court of Fayette, at William Lindsay's in said county, and proceed from thence to the beginning corner, of a pre-emption of William Lindsay dec. in order to establish the corners, and calls of said claim, to perpetuate testimony, and do whatever else may be deemed necessary—and to adjourn from day to day until the business is completed.
JOSEPH LINDSAY.
May 13th, 1811. 3w. 50*

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Wayne Circuit Court, April term, 1811.

REBEKAH HUNTER, compl't

against
ALEXANDER HUNTER, her husband, defendant.

THIS day came the complainant, by her counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court by the affidavit of Charles Debell, made in open court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of our next July term, and answer the complainant's, or the same will taken for confessed—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some authorised newspaper for eight weeks successively.

A Copy. Attest.
M. TAUL, e. w. c. c.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,

J. P. CAMPBELL'S SERMON

ON BAPTISM.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to send for their copies at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and customers for former favours, wishes to inform them that he has rented Saml. Scott's Fulling Mill, on the town fork of Elkhorn, where the advantage of a constant current of water will enable him to carry on the fulling business more to the satisfaction of his customers, than he has heretofore done. For the convenience of distant customers, he will attend at the usual places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving cloths—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at Mr. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr. Mahony's in Georgetown, on the first day of the several courts in the towns aforesaid. He will also attend once a week to receive cloth that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month or five weeks at furthest, unless some accident prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to his customers to exert the utmost of his abilities in finishing such cloths as may be committed to his care with neatness and speed.
JOHN KENNEDY.
November 26th, 1810.

JOHN KENNEDY.

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JOHN KENNEDY.

LEE'S PATENT MEDICINE STORE,

NEW-YORK.

SOLD IN KENTUCKY AT

Waldemard Mentelle's Store

LEXINGTON, AND

Dudley & Trigg's Store

FRANKFORT—VIZ.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Corn Plaster,

Itch Ointment,

Essence of Mustard,

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Hamilton's Worm Destroying

Lozenges.

A liberal discount allowed to druggists and wholesale purchasers.

Recommendations and cures of the above, to be seen at the store of W. Mentelle.

March 4th, 1811.

REMOVAL.

ASA BLANCHARD,

GOLD & SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS the public generally that he has removed his shop to the corner of Short and Mill streets, opposite to Mrs. Russell's and Dr. Fishback's, where he carries on his business with more extensive scale and elegant style, being provided with workmen of the first abilities. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *Gold and Silver Work*, which will be sold on the most moderate terms. Saddlers can be always furnished with silver and plated heads and cantels, &c.

He flatters himself that the prices and quality of his work, added to his unremitting endeavours to please, will procure him at least an equal share of the custom of Lexington and its vicinity. Orders from a distance will be attended to with the greatest punctuality and dispatch.

Silver & tortoise mounted SPECTACLES, Large, small & long tortoise HAIR COMBS.

The highest price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Lexington, Dec. 1, 1810.

1000 acres of first rate Land near Lexington, for sale.

THE subscribers, executors of Thomas Hart, dec. will sell by private sale, a tract of about one thousand acres of first rate land, lying within four or five miles from Lexington. About two hundred of the tract are cleared and under good fences, the residue is in woods and very well timbered. The tract is well watered, convenient to a number of mills, and in point of fertility of soil, is inferior to no land in the country. Its intrinsic advantages and its convenience in relation to Lexington, and other surrounding objects, recommend in the strongest manner this property to purchasers, to accommodate whom, the tract will be divided, if necessary. The title is believed to be entirely good. A part of the purchase money will be required in hand, and for the residue a credit of twelve months will be given.

E. HART, Ex'rix.

H. CLAY,

J. W. HUNT,

A. S. BARTON,

J. HART.

IRON WORKS.

Slate Iron Works are now in full blast.

BOTH FURNACE and FORGE are in complete operation. Castings executed in the neatest manner, with dispatch. All kinds of machinery cast on the shortest notice, out of as soft metal as yet discovered in the United States, and warranted to stand as severe heat.

BAR IRON

Of a superior quality to any made on this side the mountains, and equal to DORSEY'S celebrated Iron, forged to suit customers. Having lately received this choice IRON ORE, will, on application of any of my customers, guarantee the CASTINGS to be of a superior quality—and the BAR IRON much superior to iron generally made in the Pittsburgh country, not inferior to DORSEY IRON. Being desirous of increasing the Iron and Casting business in the county of Bath, I propose selling all my property in the state of Kentucky, except my establishment and future residence in Bath county. Lewis Sanders, Esq. is fully authorised to sell my farm adjoining Robert Barr's, Esq. on the Limestone road, containing

510 1-2 Acres,

With all the stock, farming utensils, &c. thereunto belonging. Also

1000 or 1200 Acres

In the forks of Elkhorn, near Pemberton's mill, known as Jordan's pre-emption.

275 Acres

of Land in Scott county, adjoining the Hon. Rich'd. Johnson, including a valuable mill seat on Elkhorn. Also, all the town property, consisting of various

Houses & Lots

In Lexington and adjoining.—As well as all the Lands of my deceased father, in the state of Kentucky, which by purchase, has become exclusively the property of the subscriber. Great bargains may be had for CASH in HAND.

THOS. DEYE OWINGS.

May 4th, 1811.

Jessamine County, to wit:

Taken by James Irvine,

Living near the mouth of Paint Lick Creek, a BAY MARE, 14 hands high, 4 years old, branded on the near shoulder T. O. left hind foot white, appraised to \$20 this 9th April, 1811.

A copy, attest
LESLIE Z. COMBS, D. C.

COTTON YARNS,

FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF

JEREMIAH NEAVE,

WITH A NEW ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE

IN GENERAL.

Groceries, & Ironmongery, Queensware, & Glass, &c. &c. PRIME COTTON as usual.
May 16. 11.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR

For Sale at this office.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED BY

Johnson & Warner,

AT THEIR BOOKSTORE OPPOSITE THE

BRANCH BANK, MAIN STREET,

LEXINGTON, THE FOLLOWING

NEW AND VALUABLE

BOOKS,

Which they will, as usual, sell low—viz.

Darwin's Temple of Nature

Lady of the Lake, by Walter Scott, Esq.

Ennu, a novel by Miss Edgeworth

Vicar of Wakefield (elegant edition)

Jameson's Sacred History 2 vol.

Smith's Wealth of Nations, 2 vol.

Gifford's Juvenal

Barlow's Columbiad, 2 vol.